





THE ST. LOUIS MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1896

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CHARITY, BY HOWE AND ARNOLD.

THE following is the conclusion of the pamphlet forwarded to us for publication by Mr. Alfred Roberts, on the "Poor Law Amendment Bill."

It was assumed by the framers of the English Poor Law and is still assumed by those who continue to take any interest in administering it upon the principle upon which it was framed, that the poor are entitled to relief, except the test of the workhouse. As the application of that test is as yet no part of the Elberfeld system it will not be referred to.

In the first place the applicant for relief is subjected to an examination so slow and searching, so absolutely in-

[illegible][illegible]

[This provision of the poor law has been within the last year, and has been the cause of much trouble and expense, and is not available for the administration of the Elberfeld system. It remains to be seen how far this relaxation of the police law will produce any effect injuriously to the administration of the poor law.]

In the event of any large number of persons going out of the town, the Elberfeld system is not at all unfavourable to the making or improving of a road, is at once unobjectionable. (I may observe, incidentally, that in few towns in which I have ever set foot is there a wider field for such public works as drainage and sewerage.) The Elberfeld system is tightly strongly dwelt upon by the Burgemeister of the neighbouring town of Bannum, where the Elberfeld system is not in vogue.

The giving of relief is still further fenced round by minute regulations, such as the keeping of a wages book (*Fernbuch*), and the necessity of the application of the applicant to be entered by the employer, all framed with a view to discourage applications save under circumstances of absolute necessity.

It was not to be expected that the lax system which had heretofore prevailed could be replaced by one, comparatively so strict, without the aid of some powerful influence, or of some degree of discontent. The change, though effected in a small community, was in principle as great as that which in England has been effected in the case of the new Poor Law, and was followed by the same clamour. The principal names, the same distinction among the philanthropic distributors of other people's money. Against this feeling of discontent, however, the Burgemeister of Elberfeld, on successive occasions, endeavoured to demonstrate in his annual address to the Poor Administration of the town, the characteristic address which he delivered in 1866-7. "Last year," he remarks, "we referred to the difficulties that attend the administration of the Elberfeld system, and how hard it was to refuse the pressing demands made for assistance out of the town funds in cases in which we knew that the applicant was not a pauper, and that the relief would be a waste of the money. We added, 'we administrator is not our fathers and our children, but funds raised by the taxation of our fellow-citizens, money which has to be expended for the relief of the poor, and which we are bound to administer with strict economy.'"

opportunity of consulting is that the system of Poor Law Administration has had a marked effect upon the habits of the people, and that the system is now becoming a tradition. This seems to be confirmed by such returns of benefit Societies as we had access to. The number of benefit Societies appears to be increasing steadily from year to year. It was in—

1867	..	..	..	6175
1868	..	..	..	6231
1869	..	..	..	6381

The constitution of these societies—the *Zwangss Kassen*, as they are called—was such, that the members and the operatives are bound to contribute a certain proportion, and the *Frei Kassen*, or free clubs, in which the work-people alone contribute, a well-deserving of separate and all-inclusive notice. Only one of the latter appears to have an indication not to be lost sight of in appreciating the general results of the Elberfeld system.

It is not to be expected that the Elberfeld system, which appears to think that as this system could never have been successfully introduced except by the personal influence of the Burgemeister, could be introduced so unapparently, and without the aid of some powerful influence. The withdrawal of the administration of the Poor Law from the hands of the Elberfeld system, and the placing of it in the hands of the State, would reduce it to its former unsatisfactory state. One can easily believe that but for the courage and energy of Mr. von Heyd's administration, the Elberfeld system would have followed to his opinion, the system might hardly have had a fair chance. As it was, even Mr. von Heyd's administration was not without its difficulties. The Elberfeld system, being publicly characterized as "utopian" and "unpracticable," or from being exposed not only to open hostility, but to the sneering and derisive remarks of the public, was a greater obstacle than open hostility to the success of any scheme that involves radical change. The success of the system in the hands of Mr. von Heyd, however, was due to an individual. It is so in successful operation in Bannum and Creifeld. In neither of these towns could there be said to have been any person the counterpart of Mr. von Heyd. But, amongst the wealthiest and most distinguished citizens of both there were found men of sufficient energy and self-devotion to take up the work and carry it through, and to be able to resist the opposition which, in the end, it had to encounter in Elberfeld. There would be

a great error; but so also is the granting of relief in cases where a sufficient scrutiny has satisfied us that the applicant is not a pauper, and that the aid is from private charity or from the funds of a religious endowment. Both of these are errors neither of which can be justified, and which are the more culpable inasmuch as under the plea of 'love to our neighbours.' A form of this kind, which should exhaust the town funds for the purpose of assisting the poor, is not in accordance with the positive conditions imposed by our laws, and is a further source of error. It is, however, a very important one, representing one of the duties that we have promised to perform. It will be a useful and proper one, and it is one which we are bound to perform in a disagreeable position in which we must be often placed. One of the most difficult of the duties imposed upon us in the execution of our office is that of ascertaining the circumstances which in particular cases involve the responsibility of giving or withholding State relief. I do not mean to differ from the views of the Committee of an applicant or pauper from work or from other sources; the means of doing this are indicated clearly in the instructions. What often happens is that it is shown that the head of a family has according to the scale fixed in our instructions a sufficient income for their support, and that the family are not in need of relief, if the income is insufficient the applicant is sufficiently enabled to earn a livelihood if he exerts himself, and the means are usually found for the support of the family in such cases to give relief. It is in the nature of an

Alexander Heilmann could not however be accepted or refused, as he was not a pauper, but he was not discharged with the same good-will, though never with greater energy, or with a more just appreciation of the system, to which he was subjected, as the most valuable aid.

The success of the system in Ellersfield led to its adoption in the neighbourhood of Ipswich in 1862, with a population of 58,851 the number of cases in receipt of relief in Barmen was 943, of persons 2260, and of families 1030. The system was unfavourable for the application of the new system, yet the pauperism was through it reduced to 1000 cases, and the number of persons and of the individuals from 2260 to an average of 1916. The number of families was reduced to 1030, with a population of 71,000 was 699, of individuals 1980. The expenditure for out-door relief in Barmen was—

In 1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
£ 10,260	£ 6,226	£ 5,026	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230
1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
£ 10,260	£ 6,226	£ 5,026	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230
1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
£ 10,260	£ 6,226	£ 5,026	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230
1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
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1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
£ 10,260	£ 6,226	£ 5,026	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230
1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
£ 10,260	£ 6,226	£ 5,026	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230
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£ 10,260	£ 6,226	£ 5,026	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230	£ 4,230
1861	1862	1863	1864	1865					

The result of administration upon these principles is that there are no able-bodied pauperized persons left in the town.

If it be thought that the conditions of obtaining relief are too liberal, very little can be said.

It is undeniable that the conditions of obtaining relief

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into three districts. The control of the district of relief was entrusted to a body elected by the "Common Council" of the Poor House members. Each district was placed under the charge of a *Physer*, named as *Elbford*, to whom was assigned the duty of visiting the cases of the following year the number of districts and cases was increased to forty-four, at which it still remained. Regulations for relief are made direct to the *Physer*, and run through the agency of persons appointed by the Poor House, who are to be composed of the clergyman of the religious denomination to which the applicant for relief belongs. Upon the application of the applicant, the *Physer* is to be furnished with prescribed rules such as restrict the relief to the *Armenyphers* under the Elbford

During the preceding night. The relief was given in "cash, bread, coals, payment of taxes, bedding, or furniture" is either confirmed or denied. The relief is given only when it is expected, the effect of such a system is an increase of pauperism exceeding that of Ellerbøll by more than four per cent. In the year 1868 the average population of Ellerbøll was 67,200, while the population of 62,700, while in the same year the population in Ellerbøll out of a population of 57,000.

the inhabitants of Aix-en-Provence and of any of the other towns of the region, and to the fact that the majority of the town, or rather of the inhabitants of the town, are Catholics. The town of Aix-en-Provence was placed in the hands of a Commission, under the authority of the town, divided into eight *districts* or *quartiers*, each of which was assigned a number of members, who receive applications for relief and communicate them to the Commission. The Commission is composed of members of the society of St. Vincent de Paul. *Relief* is under his care less than 10 or more than 100 persons, and the Commission is brought before the monthly meetings of the Commission, which is composed of members of the society of St. Vincent de Paul.

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last year, Prussia has effected a most important change in the law of settlement, one more advanced than that of any other country in Europe, and in England. An industrial residence "without a right of settlement" is no longer a right, but a duty. The new law now confers, not merely the status of a "settled" person, but the right of settlement, the effect of this change will obviously be that, if a matter of self-protection, the municipalities will be enabled to prevent the influx of a large class of persons from the Poor Law administration. As it is, we find that many of the poor of Elberfeld and Crefeld are now being sent to the "workhouse" in which the system is so attractively lenient.

This change in the law of settlement is considered to be a most important one, and has already been referred, which removes all artificial restrictions on the circulation of labour, it appears evident that the municipalities will be enabled to prevent the influx of a large class of persons from the Poor Law administration, throughout North Germany at least, on the question of a few years.

On the subject of the Poor Law, your Board are simply in the position of a witness, and I am glad to advise you to the system of relief that is in operation in this country, and I would not permit to notice briefly some of the reasons why it is so.

In the present month (says the *Hilsewaer Mirror*) work has been carried on at this colliery under the night-system, the men being employed in the morning, and come out at 12 o'clock; while the other shift commences work about 10 o'clock and leaves at 6 o'clock, the evening shift commencing at 6 o'clock and being out at 6 o'clock. The eight-hour system has been long in vogue at this colliery, and has been found to be successful, and will be continued as an experiment, throughout this month at least. Should it be found to work satisfactorily, it will probably be permanently adopted at this colliery in question. We are informed that a few of the miners objected to the introduction of the short-hour system, but that upon the whole the men are satisfied with the change, and that it has previously under the old rule of longer hours.

A BIRMINGHAM paper announces as certain that Great Britain will be the first to introduce the eight-hour day, and says that the British Government has expressed its satisfaction at the appointment.

**NEW WRITING MACHINES**

The "Little Wilcox," twisted lock stitch, complete, with box, ..... \$21.15  
The "D'Nealian," lock stitch, complete, with box, ..... 21.15  
The "Defiance," lock stitch, complete, on stand ..... 21.15  
Each machine, lock stitch, complete, on stand ..... 11.15  
Each machine, lock stitch, complete, on stand, before purchase. Printed or personal instructions ..... 1.15

**S. HOFFNUNG AND CO., Pitt-street, Sole Agents for Australia for the patent.**

ANOTHER REEL PROOF OF THIS LITTLE WANNER SEWING MACHINE is the following: The machine is the only one of the "Little Wanner" is afforded in the following: The machine now holds the gold medal for the RECENT DATE. The machine has been awarded numerous other first-prize awards.

THE patent having many years still to run, the machine is a genuine of quality.

The following TELEGRAM was received by the "Wanner" Company on the 2nd of LAST November: "The Little Wanner Sewing Machine has been awarded the GOLD MEDAL for South America."

THE "LITTLE WAZNER" IS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND, AND MOST OF THE ROYAL FAMILIES OF EUROPE.

THE CIVIL SERVICE GARMENT, A London paper of the very highest standing, is a long article on Sewing Machines, and the various uses to which they are put in France, the Empress of Russia, and the Queens of Prussia and Greece, we are told by Court newspaper, being the subject of the article. The article is a beautiful illustration of great elegance and simplicity, and which is now generally copied in all the newspapers and magazines of the Schools. It retains five gold medals and certificates of the highest order of merit.

**A**RABE CHANCE. First-class HAND SEWING MACHINE, for £2.68, Campbell's Bay Market.

**T**RIAL BEFORE PURCHASE—Wilson and Gilchrist, 10, St. Andrew Street, Glasgow.

**M**ATRESSES AND PALLIASES made of the following materials:

- Hareton
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**W. LA WLER, Jr.**, George-street, **bricks**.  
**WANTED, to sell**—to Country Buyers and Foreigners, **the best** of the "New York" **BRICKS** of the **UNITED STATES** of every description. **50 per cent.** cheaper than any other house in the trade. **Large stock** in the yards to select from.

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 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505

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regards education and their attendance at school; to press upon children that they are to be reverent towards their parents, and to contribute to their support. In addition, it is intended to increase a healthy influence over moral feelings of the poor, and to encourage will such "administrations" as these sound to the ears of English Poor Law administrators; yet in such regulations do the integrity and citizenship of Eberfeld believe that they have found the solution of a social problem of great difficulty. The punishment of their poor law is strict almost to harshness; the administration of it is tempered by a spirit of benevolence; it seems to elevate the system from being merely an instrument of severe repression into an effective moralist

the rich and the poor is the essential characteristic of the modern industrial system. It contrasts markedly with the old system, in which the rich and the poor lived together, and the rich were not only with our own, yet hardly less important are the regulations of the "Instruction."

Relief is never granted for longer periods than first necessary, and the maximum percentage of pauperism is fixed at 10 per cent. The law is permanent, irregularly modified, and is regarded only as a matter of form. It would, however, be unjust to ascribe this, the great blot in our system of administration, to the inefficiency of relieving officers, or to the inexperience of the boards of guardians, or to the slovenly manner in which the law is being put into effect. On the opposite page, which exhibits the fluctuations of pauperism in Eberfeld for the year 1870. From the above it will be seen that in the twenty-six factories, thirty-nine, these were the only cases of

the next following fortnight, and once in the second fortnight following. Thus in one month after the admission of the cases sixty out of every hundred were discharged. They had during that period been the subject of constant and careful inquiry, each case being reviewed not less than once a fortnight," every change in the circumstances of the families being noted and reported within every fortnight.

Relief is as much as possible given in kind, so as to meet the special wants of cases as ascertained by inquiry. Instead of the demoralising system of distributing relief

children who may here receive the first taint of pauperism, the relief is delivered generally at the home of the pauper as it was originally contemplated should be delivered in the Christian home.

In conclusion I may observe that although the "workhouse test" is no part of the Eliberfield system, yet some of the most experienced administrators of poor law in England as well as in Eliberfield look upon this as a serious defect, and one that in course of time must be remedied. Their view of a workhouse, however, is that as a means of relieving destitution it should be used not until all other means have failed, and should be used only in cases that would justify the application of such discipline as would

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The present month (says the *Hawesara Mercury*) work has been carried on at this colliery under the tightest supervision, and the men have been working steadily all the morning, and come out at 12 o'clock; while the afternoon shift commences work about 10 o'clock and leaves at 6 and 8 and 10 the evening shift. This arrangement will be maintained for some time, and the men will be allowed to be sent from the mine (on working days) from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. The eight-hour system has been long in vogue at this colliery, and it is not likely to be abandoned, and will be continued as an experiment throughout the month at least. Should it be found to work satisfactorily, the eight-hour system will probably be permanently adopted. The colliery is generally well supplied with coal, and a few of the miners objected to the introduction of the short-hour system, but that upon the whole the men are satisfied with the new arrangement, and that previously under the old rule of longer hours.

A British paper announces as certain that Great Britain will not be bound to supply coal to the United States, and that the British Government will not press its satisfaction at the appointment.

S E W I N G M A C H I N E S  
 the "Little Willcox," twisted loop stitch, complete, with box . . . 25 15 0  
 the "Defiance," lock stitch, complete, with box . . . 4 0 0  
 the "Defiance," lock stitch, complete, on stand . . . 4 0 0  
 the "Lily," lock stitch, complete, on stand . . . 7 0 0  
 Each machine guaranteed in perfect order, and trial given for each purchase. Printed or personal instructions, 2 0 0  
 desired, gratis.  
 S. HOFFNUNG and CO., Pitt-street, Sole Agents for Australia for the patentee.

ANOTHER NEW PROOF OF THE  
UNPARALLELED EXCELLENCE  
of the "Little Wanner" is afforded in the following  
testimony:  
This machine has won **SIX GOLD MEDALS, OF RECENT DATE,**  
besides numerous other first-price awards.

☞ The patent having many years still to run in  
the U. S. is guilty of felony.

The following TELEGRAM was received by the "Wan-  
ner" Company on the 2nd of last November:  
"The Little Wanner Sewing Machine has been awarded  
a GOLD MEDAL for South America."

THE "LITTLE WANZER" IS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND, AND MOST OF THE ROYAL FAMILIES OF EUROPE.

**RARE CHANCE.**—First-class Hand SEWING MACHINE, for £3. 63, Campbell-lane, Elymarket.

**TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE.**—Willcox and Gibbs' Sewing-machines. S. Hebblewhite, 432, George-st.

**MATRESSES AND PALLIASSES made of the following materials:—**  
Horsehair  
Palm  
Flock  
Wool  
Down  
Feathers, &c.

**W**ANTED, to sell, to Country Buyers and Parties, Furnishing—new and second-hand FURNITURE of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade. Largest stock in the county select from.

Hardy, Brothers,  
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,  
9, 11, 13, 16, 17, South Head Road.

**W**ANTED, to buy Household FURNITURE of every description, from £5 to £1000; highest price given by

Hardy, Brothers,  
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,  
9, 11, 13, 16, 17, South Head Road.

SHARES.	QUOTATIONS.	WORKERS.	MINERAL DEPOSITS.
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>			
London and North Western	112	107	124
Great Northern	108	104	124
Great Eastern	108	104	124
Great Central	108	104	124
Great Northern and Great Eastern	108	104	124
<b>SEAM.</b>			
London and North Western	112	107	124
Great Northern	108	104	124
Great Eastern	108	104	124
Great Central	108	104	124
Great Northern and Great Eastern	108	104	124
<b>INSURANCE.</b>			
London and North Western	112	107	124
Great Northern	108	104	124
Great Eastern	108	104	124
Great Central	108	104	124
Great Northern and Great Eastern	108	104	124

... ..	...	...	100%	100%
terminable	...	...	...	*****
(and 4 per cent.)	...	...	95%	...
essary bills	...	...	...	*****
land d'ho	...	...	...	*****
Sydney (1879)	...	...	100% or 100%	*****
Stocks	...	...	85	(5)

[illegible]

—**Wash-Demo Done.**—This column contains buyers' transfer 1 p.m. on the previous day down to the hour of sale are taken in the order reported by the several firms. With no reference to outside the market. The column of Questions shows the buying and selling prices

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DE, 2 MEDIA, 1000 12, 1073.

**W**ANTED, a Female COOK. Apply  
Castle, Pitt and Bathurst streets.  
**W**ANTED, a General SERVANT.  
Road.  
**W**ANTED, Cook and Laundress, Gen-  
eral Maids, useful Girls. Hoap, 2  
**W**ANTED, a respectable young G-  
irl; open for 2 or 3 days. 246  
**W**ANTED, an active GIRL, about  
tanned to housework. 177, Fremont-  
**W**ANTED, a good Restaurant C-  
WAITRESS, 188, Pitt-street.

**W**ANTED, a strong GIRL. Mrs. Palmer-street.

**W**ANTED, a smart BOY, for a b Lower George-street.

**W**ANTED, a MAN, to cut wood Pickard, 150, Riley-street.

**W**ANTED, a Boy or young Man.

**W**ANTED, a single man as **LIGHT** James Clark, 614, George-street.

**W**ANTED, a **GARDEN LABOURER** Teede, near Graham's Nursery, Mar

**W**ANTED, a useful **BOY**, who unders

**WANTED, a MAN,** to do some fr

**WANTED, a MAN**, for kitchen, who will milk for Botany Hotel. Bradford

**WANTED, UNDER GARDENER**, who will look after the garden. Bradford

**WANTED, a MAN** for a garden, one horse. White Hay Hotel, Balmesborough

**WANTED, a STOCKMAN**, who will manage a small well-bred flock. Apply by letter to B. Y., HERALD Office.

**WANTED, a steady BOY**, to take care of the house and be generally useful. Apply to the Editor.

**WANTED**, respectable middle-aged  
look after 3 children, and act as  
nurse at Benetonia Cottage, Roschill-street, Be-  
n-  
**WANTED** immediately, a suite of  
Pitt-street, near Hunter-street  
gunson and Cook, agents, Mort's-building  
**WANTED**, a respectable WOMAN  
three in family : wages 12s. Nurse  
events, town and suburbs : Cook for hot  
d. Mrs. Bradford, 49, William-street.  
**WANTED**, immediately, by a lady  
Fort Darwin, a General SERVANT  
references required. Mrs. George C. Tay-  
ling-street, Redfern.

**APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE**  
**FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET** single men, at 70, York-street. Ten  
**APARTMENTS** vacant, nice bedro  
 Young-terrace, Bridge-street.  
**APARTMENTS VACANT.** 6,  
**APARTMENTS** vacant, at Mrs. Marshall's, 21  
 Macquarie-street North.

men. Mrs. Dobson's, Park House, 57 Park-st.

able mechanic, 5s weekly. 119, Wood  
FURNISHED APARTMENTS, in town  
E. Ramsay, House Agent, Bank-ch  
FURNISHED BED and SITTING RO  
Bedroom, 6s week. 154, Riley-st.,  
FURNISHED ROOM, LET 4-5

R. Green, No. 50, York-street, near  
**FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET**, with use of kitchen.  
 24, Burton-street, near South Head Road.  
**PRIVATE APARTMENTS** vacant. 249, Margaret-  
 street North, opposite Mint.  
**ROOMS TO LET**, or Board and Lodging for Working  
 Men. 283, Elizabeth-street South.  
**UPERIOR BOARD AND RESIDENCE** for gentle-  
 men. Mrs. Grogan, 251, Upper Forbes-street.  
**NO LET, FURNISHED ROOM**, for two men, 5c each.  
 No. 6, Park-street, near George-street.  
**WANTED**, by a young lady, board in a private  
 family. Apply this day, 409, Kent-street.

**WANTED**, Apartments, for two single Ladies, with board, in a respectable house. X. Z., **HERALD**.

**WANTED**, large Furnished BEDROOM, near town, for three friends; state terms. Z. A., **HERALD**.

**WANTED**, to rent in the suburbs, COTTAGE, with five rooms. G. COULTER, 125, SUMMIT-STREET.

**TO LET.**  
COTTAGES to LET, furnished and unfurnished; also a HOUSE, furnished. E. Ramsay, house agent.  
UNFURNISHED COTTAGE: rent, £1 a week. Apply to Mrs. B. South, Hand Road.

**HOUSE and Ground to LET, facing Mease Park.**  
Apply 409, George-street, opposite Royal Bank.

**JOHN-STREET, off Albion-st.—Wooden COTTAGE**  
and Stable; rent, 7s 6d. E. Ramsey, Bank-church.

**NORTH SHORE.—To LET or for LEASE.**  
**HOUSE and Grounds, Lavender Is.**  
**TABLES to LET.** Apply at the S  
Gloucester-street.

NO LET, 66, Hunter-street, opposite  
£6 10s per month. Mr. King, No.

NO LET, a Woolwashing ESTABLISHMENT, in  
Apply 629, George-street, opposite

NO LET, 101, Bourke-street, 6 rooms,  
yard. C. Kidman, South Head Road.

NO LET, 6, Williams-terrace, Bourke-street, 6 rooms,  
gas & water. Apply Mr. Williams, Melbourne.

NO LET, No. 7, Wynyard-terrace, newly furnished Furniture at valuation. Apply on premises.

NO Solicitors, &c.—To LET, Cottage, 91, Elizabeth-street, suitable for offices; lately occupied by W. Rogers, Esq.

NO LET, detached HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, verandah, room, stabling, garden, &c., corner of Lincoln and Prince Roads, off Macleay-street. B. Palmer, Esq., 111, William-street North.

way House, a 6-roomed COTTAGE, with sub-  
ornamental flower garden. Apply G. Marzani, Fur-  
ce, Botany.

**OFFICES to LET**, corner George and Hunter streets.

**NO LET**, small OFFICE, ground floor. Pringle, 11,  
Pitt-street.

ADVERTISEMENTS received by—  
 Gordon and Gotch, 281, George-street, opposite Hume-  
 street.  
 B. Lee, 168, Castlereagh-street, near Victoria-Gate.  
 George Wallace, 113, King-street.  
 Barker, 85, Sussex-street.  
 Charles Lee, 60, Central South Head Road.

Woolloomooloo.  
Richardson, Paddington.  
Carter, Balmain.  
West, Newtown and Cook's River.  
s. Hinchcliffe, Waterloo.  
W. Mihill, Botany Road, Redfern.  
Collis, 198, Parramatta-street.  
Iredale, South Head Road, near Kidman's Store.  
J. Cooper, opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Glade St.  
J. Cooper, opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Glade St.

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 All Advertisements under six lines will be charged at advertisement's request, if booked.  
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ted in this journal unless informed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.

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